

INNER DERIVATIONS AND WEAK-2-LOCAL DERIVATIONS ON THE C*-ALGEBRA $C_0(L, A)$

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ABSTRACT. Let L be a locally compact Hausdorff space. Suppose A is a C*-algebra with the property that every weak-2-local derivation on A is a (linear) derivation. We prove that every weak-2-local derivation on $C_0(L, A)$ is a (linear) derivation. Among the consequences we establish that if B is an atomic von Neumann algebra or on a compact C*-algebra, then every weak-2-local derivation on $C_0(L, B)$ is a linear derivation. We further show that, for a general von Neumann algebra M , every 2-local derivation on $C_0(L, M)$ is a linear derivation. We also prove several results representing derivations on $C_0(L, B(H))$ and on $C_0(L, K(H))$ as inner derivations determined by multipliers.

1. Introduction

Inspired by the Kowalski-Słodkowski theorem (see [22]), P. Šemrl introduced in [32] the notions of 2-local derivations and automorphisms. This notion and subsequent generalizations have been intensively explored in recent papers (see, for example, [25, 26, 9, 10] and [19]). More recent contributions deal with the following general notion: Let \mathcal{S} be a subset of the space $L(X, Y)$, of all linear maps between Banach spaces X and Y , a (non-necessarily linear nor continuous) mapping $\Delta : X \rightarrow Y$ is said to be a *weak-2-local \mathcal{S} map* (respectively, a *2-local \mathcal{S} -map*) if for every $x, y \in X$ and $\phi \in Y^*$ (respectively, for every $x, y \in X$), there exists $T_{x,y,\phi} \in \mathcal{S}$, depending on x, y and ϕ (respectively, $T_{x,y} \in \mathcal{S}$, depending on x and y), satisfying

$$\phi\Delta(x) = \phi T_{x,y,\phi}(x), \text{ and } \phi\Delta(y) = \phi T_{x,y,\phi}(y)$$

(respectively, $\Delta(x) = T_{x,y}(x)$, and $\Delta(y) = T_{x,y}(y)$).

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The real advantage of this definition is that we can unify several notions under the same perspective. That is, if \mathcal{S} is the set $\text{Der}(A)$, of all derivations on a Banach algebra A (respectively, the set ${}^*\text{-Der}(A)$ of all * -derivations on a C^* -algebra A , or, more generally, the set of all symmetric maps from A into another C^* -algebra B), (weak-)2-local \mathcal{S} -maps are called *(weak-)2-local derivations* (respectively, *(weak-)2-local * -derivations* or *(weak-)2-local symmetric maps*). We recall that a mapping Δ from a C^* -algebra A into a C^* -algebra B is called *symmetric* if $\Delta(a^*) = \Delta(a)^*$, for every $a \in A$.

The linearity of a 2-local \mathcal{S} -map is not always guaranteed. For example, as noted in [19], for $\mathcal{S} = K(X, Y)$ the space of compact linear mappings from X to Y , every 1-homogeneous map $\Delta : X \rightarrow Y$, i.e. $\Delta(\alpha x) = \alpha \Delta(x)$ for each $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$, is a 2-local \mathcal{S} -map. However, many interesting subsets enjoy good stability properties for (weak-)2-local perturbations. For example, let H be an infinite-dimensional separable Hilbert space. P. Šemrl proved in [32] that every 2-local automorphism (respectively, every 2-local derivation) on the von Neumann algebra $B(H)$, of all bounded linear operators on H , is an automorphism (respectively, a derivation). Sh. Ayupov and K. Kudaybergenov extended Šemrl's theorem by showing that every 2-local derivation on a von Neumann algebra M is a derivation (see [7]). The problem whether the same conclusion remains true for general C^* -algebras is being intensively studied. Exploring new types of C^* -algebras, Sh. Ayupov and F.N. Arzikulov prove that for every compact Hausdorff space Ω and for every Hilbert space H , each 2-local derivation on $C(\Omega, B(H))$ is a derivation (see [6]).

Recent studies show that, even under weaker hypothesis, similar conclusions remain true for other classes of weak-2-local \mathcal{S} -maps. M. Niazi and the second author of this note prove in [25, 26] that every weak-2-local derivation on a finite dimensional C^* -algebra is a linear derivation, and every weak-2-local * -derivation on $B(H)$ is a linear * -derivation. A generalization of this theorem is established, in collaboration with J.C. Cabello, by showing that every weak-2-local symmetric map between general C^* -algebras is a linear map [9, Theorem 2.5]. Consequently, every weak-2-local * -derivation on a general C^* -algebra is a (linear) * -derivation, and every 2-local * -homomorphism between C^* -algebras is a (linear) * -homomorphism (see [9, Corollary 2.6]). In a more recent contribution, due to the same authors, it is established that every weak-2-local derivation on $B(H)$ or on $K(H)$ is a linear derivation, where H is an arbitrary complex Hilbert space and $K(H)$ stands for the C^* -algebra of all compact operators on H . Actually, every weak-2-local derivation on an atomic von Neumann algebra or on a compact C^* -algebra is a linear derivation [10]. We recently enlarged the class of C^* -algebras A satisfying that each weak-2-local derivation on A is a linear derivation by showing that every C^* -algebra of the form $C(\Omega, B(H))$ or $C(\Omega, K(H))$ lies in this class.

The purpose of the first part of this work is to continue with the study of weak-2-local derivations on general C^* -algebras. Unlike von Neumann algebras, a general C^* -algebra need not be unital. A prototype is a C^* -algebra of the form $C_0(L, A)$, where L is a locally compact Hausdorff space and A is any C^* -algebra. The main results in Section 2 prove that if every (weak-)2-local derivation on A is a linear derivation, then every (weak-)2-local derivation on $C_0(L, A)$ is a linear derivation (see Theorems 2.6 and 2.8). Among the consequences we shall show that if B is an atomic von Neumann algebra or a compact C^* -algebra, then every weak-2-local derivation on $C_0(L, B)$ is a linear derivation (see Theorem 2.7). Furthermore, for a general von Neumann algebra M , every 2-local derivation on $C_0(L, M)$ is a linear derivation (compare Corollary 2.9).

Previous studies on weak-2-local derivations rely on the precise representation of derivations on certain C^* -algebras as inner derivations. We recall that a derivation on a Banach algebra A is a linear mapping $D : A \rightarrow A$ satisfying $D(ab) = D(a)b + aD(b)$ for every $a, b \in A$. For each $z \in A$, the mapping

$$\text{ad}_z : A \rightarrow A, \quad x \mapsto \text{ad}_z(x) = [z, x] = zx - xz,$$

is a derivation on A . Derivations of the form ad_z are called *inner derivations*. A celebrated result due to S. Sakai proves that every derivation on a von Neumann algebra is inner (see [30, Theorem 4.1.6]). The existence of C^* -algebras admitting derivations which are not inner is a well known fact (see [30, Example 1.4.8]). The question whether every derivation on a concrete C^* -algebra is inner or not gains importance after these results. For a von Neumann algebra M , C.A. Akemann and B.E. Johnson prove that every derivation of the C^* -tensor product $C(\Omega) \otimes M \cong C(\Omega, M)$ is inner. In certain cases, there exist derivations which are not inner however they are very similar to inner derivations. For example, by Proposition 2.10 in [19], for each compact Hausdorff space Ω with a topology τ , each complex Hilbert space H , and each derivation $D : C(\Omega, K(H)) \rightarrow C(\Omega, K(H))$, there exists a τ -weak*-continuous, bounded mapping $Z_0 : \Omega \rightarrow B(H)$ satisfying $D(X) = [Z_0, X]$, for every $X \in C(\Omega, K(H))$. Remark 2.11 in [19] shows that the mapping Z_0 need not be, in general, τ -norm continuous.

In the second part of this paper we study when a derivation on a C^* -algebra of the form $C_0(L, A)$ can be represented by an inner derivation on its multiplier algebra. In a first result we obtain a “local” representation theorem for derivations on $C_0(L, M)$, where M is an arbitrary von Neumann algebra and L is a locally compact Hausdorff space. Concretely, let $D : C_0(L, M) \rightarrow C_0(L, M)$ be a derivation. Given $\varepsilon > 0$, and a compact subset $K \subset L$, then there exists a continuous and bounded function $Z_K : K \rightarrow M$ such that $\|Z_K\| \leq (1 + 2\varepsilon)\|D\|$ and $D(X)(t) = [Z_K, X](t)$, for every $X \in C_0(L, M)$ and every $t \in K$ (see Theorem 3.5). Theorem 3.1 proves that under the additional hypothesis of L being

paracompact, then for each $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists a continuous and bounded function $Z_0 : L \rightarrow M$ such that $\|Z_0\| \leq (1 + 2\varepsilon)\|D\|$ and $D(X) = [Z_0, X]$, for every $X \in C_0(L, M)$. An appropriate version for derivations on $C_0(L, K(H))$ is presented in Theorem 3.6 and Corollary 3.10.

Finally, after proving that for every von Neumann algebra M , every derivation on $C_0(L, M)$ is point-weak* continuous (see Proposition 3.7), we establish a global representation theorem for derivations on $C_0(L, B(H))$. We show that for each derivation D on $C_0(L, B(H))$, then there exists a bounded function $Z_0 : L \rightarrow B(H)$ which is τ -to-norm continuous, $\|Z_0\| \leq 2\|D\|$ and $D(X) = [Z_0, X]$, for every $X \in C_0(L, B(H))$ (compare Theorems 3.8 and 3.9). These results are directly connected with the studies on derivations of $C_0(L, B(H))$ conducted by E.C. Lance [23], C.A. Akemann, G.E. Elliott, G.K. Pedersen and J. Tomiyama [1].

2. Weak-2-local derivations on C^* -algebras of continuous functions

In this section we begin by exploring the properties of weak-2-local maps. We shall illustrate this note with an example which shows that, in general, 2-local \mathcal{S} -maps and weak-2-local \mathcal{S} -maps are strictly different classes of maps. We begin with weak-local and local maps. Let \mathcal{S} be a subset of $L(X, Y)$, where X and Y are Banach spaces. Following [13, 14], we say that a linear mapping $T : X \rightarrow Y$ is a weak-local \mathcal{S} map (respectively, a local \mathcal{S} map) if for each $x \in X$ and $\phi \in Y^*$ (respectively, for each $x \in X$) there exists $S_{x,\phi} \in \mathcal{S}$, depending on x and ϕ (respectively, $S_x \in \mathcal{S}$, depending on x), such that $\phi T(x) = \phi S_{x,\phi}(x)$ (respectively, $T(x) = S_x(x)$).

Proposition 2.1. *Let X and Y be Banach spaces with Y infinite dimensional. Suppose F is a proper norm-dense subspace of Y . Let \mathcal{S} be the set of all finite rank operators S in $L(X, Y)$ such that $S(X) \subset F$. Then the local \mathcal{S} maps are the linear maps from X to Y whose image is contained in F , while the set of weak-local \mathcal{S} maps is the whole $L(X, Y)$.*

Proof. To prove the first statement, let $T : X \rightarrow Y$ be a linear local \mathcal{S} map. For each $x \in X$, there exists $S_x \in \mathcal{S}$ such that $T(x) = S_x(x) \in F$, which proves that $T(X) \subset F$. Suppose now that $T : X \rightarrow Y$ is a linear map such that $T(X) \subset F$. For each $x \in X$, $T(x) \in F$. We take, via Hahn-Banach theorem, a functional $\varphi_x \in X^*$ satisfying $\varphi_x(x) = 1$. The linear map $S_x = T(x) \otimes \varphi_x$ lies in \mathcal{S} and $T(x) = S_x(x)$. We have therefore shown that T is a local \mathcal{S} map.

For the second statement, let $T : X \rightarrow Y$ be a linear map, and let us fix $x \in X$ and $\phi \in Y^*$. If $\phi = 0$, then $\phi T(x) = \phi S(x) = 0$, for every $S \in \mathcal{S}$. We may therefore assume that $\phi \neq 0$. The density of F in Y , implies that

$\phi(F) \neq 0$ and hence $\phi(F) = \mathbb{C}$. Let us pick $u \in F$ such that $\phi(T(x)) = \phi(u)$. As before, take a functional $\varphi_x \in X^*$ satisfying $\varphi_x(x) = 1$. The operator $S_x = u \otimes \varphi_x$ belongs to \mathcal{S} and $\phi T(x) = \phi(u) = \phi S_x(x)$, which shows that T is a weak-local \mathcal{S} map. \square

Remark 2.2. Let $\mathcal{S} = \text{Der}(A)$ be the set of all derivations on a C^* -algebra A . Theorem 3.4 in [13] (see also [14]) proves that every weak-local $\text{Der}(A)$ map on A lies in $\text{Der}(A)$. This phenomenon also holds for other sets \mathcal{S} , for example when \mathcal{S} is the set of all triple derivations on a JB^* -triple (see [8]). To provide an example in the setting of general Banach spaces, let X and Y be Banach spaces with Y infinite dimensional, and let F be a closed proper subspace of Y . We set

$$\mathcal{S} := \{S \in L(X, Y) : S \text{ has finite rank and } S(X) \subset F\}.$$

We claim that, under these hypothesis, every weak-local \mathcal{S} map is a local \mathcal{S} map. Arguing by contradiction, we suppose that $T : X \rightarrow Y$ is a weak-local \mathcal{S} map which is not a local \mathcal{S} map. Then there exists $x \in X$ such that $T(x) \neq S(x)$, for every $S \in \mathcal{S}$. We observe that $F = \{S(x) : S \in \mathcal{S}\}$, and hence $T(x) \notin F$. Since F is a closed subspace, we can find, via Hahn-Banach theorem, a functional $\phi \in Y^*$ satisfying $\phi T(x) = 1$ and $\phi S(x) = 0$, for every $S \in \mathcal{S}$, which contradicts that T is a weak-local \mathcal{S} map. In the latter case, the (weak-)local \mathcal{S} maps are precisely the linear maps $T \in L(X, Y)$ such that $T(X) \subset F$.

We can also prove the existence of weak-2-local \mathcal{S} maps which are not 2-local \mathcal{S} maps.

Proposition 2.3. *Let X and Y be Banach spaces with Y infinite dimensional. Suppose F is a proper norm-dense subspace of Y . Let \mathcal{S} be the set of all finite rank operators S in $L(X, Y)$ such that $S(X) \subset F$. Then the 2-local \mathcal{S} maps are the 1-homogeneous maps from X to Y whose image is contained in F , while the set of weak-2-local \mathcal{S} maps is the set of all 1-homogeneous maps from X to Y .*

Proof. As claimed in the introduction of [19], it is not hard to see that every 1-homogeneous map $\Delta : X \rightarrow Y$ with $\Delta(X) \subset F$ is a 2-local \mathcal{S} map. Clearly, every 2-local \mathcal{S} map $\Delta : X \rightarrow Y$ is 1 homogeneous (cf. [10, Lemma 2.1]) and satisfies $\Delta(X) \subset F$.

Suppose now that $\Delta : X \rightarrow Y$ is a 1-homogeneous map. Pick $x, y \in X$ and $\phi \in Y^*$. We can assume $\phi \neq 0$, otherwise $\phi \Delta(x) = \phi S(x) = 0 = \phi \Delta(y) = \phi S(y)$, for every $S \in \mathcal{S}$. We deduce, from the norm-density of the subspace F in Y and the continuity of $\phi \neq 0$, that $\phi(F) = \mathbb{C}$. We assume first that $y = \alpha x$ for certain $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$. Since Δ is 1-homogeneous, we have $\Delta(y) = \alpha \Delta(x)$. Take $\varphi_x \in X^*$ satisfying $\varphi_x(x) = 1$. Since $\phi(F) = \mathbb{C}$, we can pick $m \in F$ such that

$\phi(m) = \phi\Delta(x)$. The linear operator $S = m \otimes \varphi_x$ lies in \mathcal{S} and satisfies

$$\phi S(x) = \phi(m) = \phi\Delta(x), \text{ and } \phi S(y) = \alpha\phi S(x) = \alpha\phi\Delta(x) = \phi\Delta(y).$$

We assume now that x are linearly independent. Let us choose $\varphi_x, \varphi_y \in X^*$ satisfying $\varphi_x(x) = 1$, $\varphi_x(y) = 0$, $\varphi_y(y) = 1$ and $\varphi_y(x) = 0$. Since $\phi(F) = \mathbb{C}$, we can choose $m, n \in F$ such that $\phi(m) = \phi\Delta(x)$ and $\phi(n) = \phi\Delta(y)$. The linear mapping $S = m \otimes \varphi_x + n \otimes \varphi_y$ belongs to \mathcal{S} and clearly $\phi\Delta(x) = \phi S(x)$ and $\phi\Delta(y) = \phi S(y)$, which finishes the proof. \square

In what follows we shall revisit some properties which are essentially inherent to derivations and weak-2-local derivations on C^* -algebras of continuous functions. We begin with the case a of a derivation on $C(\Omega, A)$, where Ω is a compact Hausdorff space and A is a C^* -algebra. This case is probably part of the folklore in the theory of derivations, we include here an sketch of the arguments for completeness.

Following the notation in [19], given $t \in \Omega$, $\delta_t : C(\Omega, A) \rightarrow A$ will denote the $*$ -homomorphism defined by $\delta_t(X) = X(t)$. We observe that the space $C(\Omega, A)$ also is a Banach A -bimodule with products $(aX)(t) = aX(t)$ and $(Xa)(t) = X(t)a$, for every $a \in A$, $X \in C(\Omega, A)$, and the mapping $\delta_t : C(\Omega, A) \rightarrow A$ is an A -module homomorphism.

Henceforth, each element a in A , the symbol $\Gamma(a) = 1 \otimes a = \hat{a}$ will denote the constant function with value a from Ω into A . The mapping $\Gamma : A \rightarrow C(\Omega, A) = C(\Omega) \otimes A$, $a \mapsto \Gamma(a)$, is an A -module homomorphism.

We begin with a new technical lemma.

Lemma 2.4. *Let $D : A \rightarrow A$ be a derivation on a C^* -algebra. Suppose φ is a positive functional on A and a is an element in A such that $\varphi(aa^* + a^*a) = 0$. Then $\varphi D(a) = 0$. Consequently, if $\Delta : A \rightarrow A$ is a weak-2-local derivation we have $\varphi\Delta(a) = 0$ for every a and φ as above.*

Proof. Under the hypothesis of the Lemma, it follows from the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality that $|\varphi(az)|^2 \leq \varphi(aa^*)\varphi(z^*z) = 0$, and hence $\varphi(az) = 0$, for every $z \in A$. Similarly, we get $\varphi(a^*z) = 0$, for every $z \in A$. So, if $p(\lambda, \mu)$ is a complex polynomial in two variables with zero constant term, we have $\varphi(p(a, a^*)z) = 0$, for every $z \in A$. Let B denote the C^* -subalgebra of A generated by a (we observe that B need not be commutative). The continuity of φ and the previous arguments show that $\varphi(bz) = 0$, for every $b \in B$, $z \in A$. Similar ideas are valid to prove that $\varphi(zb) = 0$, for every $b \in B$, $z \in A$.

Since B is a C^* -algebra, and hence it contains an approximate unit, we deduce from the Cohen factorization theorem (cf. [18, Theorem VIII.32.22]) the existence of $b, c \in B$ such that $a = bc$. The statement proved in the above paragraph shows that

$$\varphi D(a) = \varphi(D(b)c + bD(c)) = 0,$$

as we wanted. The rest is clear. \square

Let L denote a locally compact Hausdorff space, and let A be a C^* -algebra. According to the terminology introduced above, given $t \in L$, $\delta_t : C_0(L, A) \rightarrow A$ will denote the $*$ -homomorphism defined by $\delta_t(X) = X(t)$. The space $C_0(L, A)$ also is a Banach A -bimodule with products $(aX)(t) = aX(t)$ and $(Xa)(t) = X(t)a$, for every $a \in A$, $X \in C_0(L, A)$, and the mapping $\delta_t : C_0(L, A) \rightarrow A$ is an A -module homomorphism.

Let K and O be subsets of L with $K \subseteq O \neq L$, K compact, and O open. Pick, via Urysohn's lemma, a continuous function $f_{K,O} \in C_0(L)$ with $0 \leq f_{K,O} \leq 1$, $f_{K,O}|_K \equiv 1$ and $f_{K,O}|_{L \setminus O} \equiv 0$. For each a in A , the symbol $\Gamma_{f_{K,O}}(a) = f_{K,O} \otimes a$ will denote the continuous function on L mapping each t to $f_{K,O}(t)a$. The mapping $\Gamma_{f_{K,O}} : A \rightarrow C_0(L, A) = C_0(L) \otimes A$, $a \mapsto \Gamma_{f_{K,O}}(a)$, is an A -module homomorphism.

Suppose $\Delta : C_0(L, A) \rightarrow C_0(L, A)$ is a weak-2-local derivation. Let Y be an element in $C_0(L, A)$ satisfying $Y(t_0) = 0$ for some $t_0 \in L$. Let us fix a positive functional $\varphi \in A^*$ and consider the positive functional $\varphi \otimes \delta_{t_0}$ on $C_0(L, A)$ defined by $(\varphi \otimes \delta_{t_0})(X) = \varphi(X(t_0))$ ($X \in C_0(L, A)$). Clearly $(\varphi \otimes \delta_{t_0})(Y^*Y + YY^*) = 0$. Lemma 2.4 affirms that $(\varphi \otimes \delta_{t_0})\Delta(Y) = 0$, and since φ was arbitrarily chosen, we have $\Delta(Y)(t_0) = 0$. We gather this information in the next lemma.

Lemma 2.5. *Let $\Delta : C_0(L, A) \rightarrow C_0(L, A)$ be a weak-2-local derivation. Suppose Y is an element in $C_0(L, A)$ satisfying $Y(t_0) = 0$ for some $t_0 \in L$. Then $\Delta(Y)(t_0) = 0$. In particular, if K and O are subsets of L with $K \subseteq O \neq L$, K compact, and O open, and $f_{K,O} \in C_0(L)$ with $0 \leq f_{K,O} \leq 1$, $f_{K,O}|_K \equiv 1$ and $f_{K,O}|_{L \setminus O} \equiv 0$, we have*

$$\Delta(X)(t) = \delta_t \Delta \Gamma_{f_{K,O}} \delta_t(X),$$

for every $t \in K$, and every $X \in C_0(L, A)$.

Proof. The first statement has been proved in the comments preceding the lemma. Fix an arbitrary functional $\varphi \in A^*$, X , $f_{K,O} \in C_0(L)$ and t as in the hypothesis. By assumptions, there exists a derivation D on $C_0(L, A)$, depending on $(\varphi \otimes \delta_t)$, X and $\Gamma_{f_{K,O}}(X(t))$, such that

$$\varphi(\Delta(X)(t)) = (\varphi \otimes \delta_t)\Delta(X) = (\varphi \otimes \delta_t)D(X) = \varphi(D(X)(t)),$$

and

$$\varphi(\Delta(\Gamma_{f_{K,O}}(X(t)))(t)) = \varphi(D(\Gamma_{f_{K,O}}(X(t)))(t)).$$

By the first statement, which is of course valid for derivations, we have

$$D(X)(t) = D(\Gamma_{f_{K,O}}(X(t)))(t),$$

and hence $\varphi(\Delta(X)(t) - \Delta(\Gamma_{f_{K,O}}(X(t)))(t)) = 0$. Finally, the Hahn-Banach theorem gives the desired statement. \square

When Ω is a compact Hausdorff space. We can always replace in Lemma 2.5 the function $\Gamma_{f_{K,O}}$ with Γ to prove that for every weak-2-local derivation Δ on $C(\Omega, A)$ we have

$$\Delta(X)(t) = \delta_t \Delta \Gamma \delta_t(X),$$

for every $t \in \Omega$, $X \in C_0(L, A)$. As a consequence, hypothesis (b) in [19, Theorem 2.13] can be relaxed. We can state now a generalization of the just quoted theorem for continuous functions on a locally compact Hausdorff space.

Theorem 2.6. *Let L be a locally compact Hausdorff space. Suppose A is a C^* -algebra such that every weak-2-local derivation on A is a (linear) derivation. Then every weak-2-local derivation on $C_0(L, A)$ is a (linear) derivation.*

Proof. Let $\Delta : C_0(L, A) \rightarrow C_0(L, A)$ be a weak-2-local derivation. Having in mind Theorem 3.4 in [13] (see also [14]) we deduce that it is enough to prove that Δ is linear. We shall show that $\delta_t \Delta$ is linear for every $t \in L$.

Let us pick $t_0 \in L$. Let K and O be arbitrary subsets of L with $K \subseteq O \neq L$, K compact, $t_0 \in K$, and O open, and let $f_{K,O} \in C_0(L)$ be an arbitrary function with $0 \leq f_{K,O} \leq 1$, $f_{K,O}|_K \equiv 1$ and $f_{K,O}|_{L \setminus O} \equiv 0$. Lemma 2.5 assures that

$$\Delta(X)(t) = \Delta(\Gamma_{f_{K,O}}(X(t)))(t),$$

for every $t \in K$, $X \in C_0(L, A)$. Fix K , O and $f_{K,O}$ satisfying the above properties.

The mapping $\delta_{t_0} : C_0(L, A) \rightarrow A$ is a continuous A -module homomorphism. Unfortunately, the operator $\Gamma_{f_{K,O}} : A \rightarrow C_0(L, A)$ need not be a homomorphism, however, it satisfies $\Gamma_{f_{K,O}}(a)A = aA$ and $A\Gamma_{f_{K,O}}(a) = Aa$, for every $a \in A$, and every $A \in C_0(L, A)$. We cannot apply Lemma 2.3(c) in [19] to prove that $\delta_{t_0} \Delta \Gamma_{f_{K,O}} : A \rightarrow A$ is a weak-2-local derivation. In this case, a more elaborated argument is needed. We shall show next that

$$\delta_{t_0} \Delta \Gamma_{f_{K,O}} : A \rightarrow A \tag{2.1}$$

is a weak-2-local derivation. For this purpose, we pick a derivation D on $C_0(L, A)$ and we shall show that $\delta_{t_0} D \Gamma_{f_{K,O}}$ is a derivation. To simplify notation let $g_{K,O} = f_{K,O}^{\frac{1}{2}} \in C_0(L)$. Given $a, b \in A$, Lemma 2.5 implies that

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{t_0} D \Gamma_{f_{K,O}}(ab) &= \delta_{t_0} D(f_{K,O} \otimes (ab)) = \delta_{t_0} D((g_{K,O} \otimes a)(g_{K,O} \otimes b)) \\ &= \delta_{t_0} (D((g_{K,O} \otimes a))(g_{K,O} \otimes b)) + \delta_{t_0} ((g_{K,O} \otimes a)D((g_{K,O} \otimes b))) \\ &= \delta_{t_0} (D((g_{K,O} \otimes a))) b + a \delta_{t_0} (D((g_{K,O} \otimes b))) \\ &= \delta_{t_0} (D((f_{K,O} \otimes a))) b + a \delta_{t_0} (D((f_{K,O} \otimes b))) = (\delta_{t_0} D \Gamma_{f_{K,O}})(a) b + a (\delta_{t_0} D \Gamma_{f_{K,O}})(b), \end{aligned}$$

which proves what we desired.

To prove (2.1) we observe that given $a, b \in A$, and a functional $\varphi \in A^*$, by the hypothesis on Δ there exists a derivation D on $C_0(L, A)$, depending on $\Gamma_{f_{K,O}}(a)$, $\Gamma_{f_{K,O}}(b)$, and the functional $\varphi \otimes \delta_{t_0} \in C_0(L, A)^*$, such that

$$\varphi(\delta_{t_0} \Delta \Gamma_{f_{K,O}})(a) = (\varphi \otimes \delta_{t_0}) \Delta \Gamma_{f_{K,O}}(a) = (\varphi \otimes \delta_{t_0}) D \Gamma_{f_{K,O}}(a) = \varphi(\delta_{t_0} D \Gamma_{f_{K,O}})(a)$$

and

$$\varphi(\delta_{t_0} \Delta \Gamma_{f_{K,O}})(b) = (\varphi \otimes \delta_{t_0}) \Delta \Gamma_{f_{K,O}}(b) = (\varphi \otimes \delta_{t_0}) D \Gamma_{f_{K,O}}(b) = \varphi(\delta_{t_0} D \Gamma_{f_{K,O}})(b),$$

witnessing the desired conclusion because $\delta_{t_0} D \Gamma_{f_{K,O}}$ is a derivation on A .

By the hypothesis on A and (2.1), $\delta_{t_0} \Delta \Gamma_{f_{K,O}}$ is a linear derivation, and thus

$$\delta_{t_0} \Delta \Gamma_{f_{K,O}}(X(t_0) + Y(t_0)) = \delta_{t_0} \Delta \Gamma_{f_{K,O}}(X(t_0)) + \delta_{t_0} \Delta \Gamma_{f_{K,O}}(Y(t_0)),$$

for every X, Y in $C_0(L, A)$. Lemma 2.5 implies that

$$\delta_{t_0} \Delta(X + Y) = \delta_{t_0} \Delta \Gamma_{f_{K,O}}(X(t_0) + Y(t_0))$$

$$= \delta_{t_0} \Delta \Gamma_{f_{K,O}}(X(t_0)) + \delta_{t_0} \Delta \Gamma_{f_{K,O}}(Y(t_0)) = \delta_{t_0} \Delta(X) + \delta_{t_0} \Delta(Y),$$

for every $X, Y \in C_0(L, A)$. It follows from the arbitrariness of t_0 that Δ is linear. \square

Corollaries 3.5 and 3.6 in [10] assert that every weak-2-local derivation on a dual von Neumann algebra or on a compact C^* -algebra is a linear derivation. Combining these results with Theorem 2.6 we deduce our main result on weak-2-local derivations on $C_0(L, B(H))$.

Theorem 2.7. *Let M be an atomic von Neumann algebra or a compact C^* -algebra, and let L a locally compact Hausdorff space. Then every weak-2-local derivation on $C_0(L, M)$ is a linear derivation. In particular, for every complex Hilbert space H , every weak-2-local derivation on $C_0(L, B(H))$ or on $C_0(L, K(H))$ is a linear derivation.* \square

The proofs of Theorem 2.6 above remains valid to obtain the following result.

Theorem 2.8. *Let L be a locally compact Hausdorff space. Suppose A is a C^* -algebra such that every 2-local derivation on A is a (linear) derivation. Then every 2-local derivation on $C_0(L, A)$ is a (linear) derivation.* \square

Corollary 2.9. *Let M be a von Neumann algebra, and let L a locally compact Hausdorff space. Then every 2-local derivation on $C_0(L, M)$ is a linear derivation.* \square

After proving that every weak-2-local derivation on $C_0(L, B(H))$ (respectively, on $C_0(L, K(H))$) is a linear derivation, it becomes more interesting to find concrete representations for derivations on these spaces without requiring elements in their second duals. This will be done in the next sections.

Before ending this section we recall a well known, and standard, argument linking derivations and $*$ -derivations. Let A and B be C^* -algebras. For each

mapping $\Psi : A \rightarrow B$, we define a mapping $\Psi^\sharp : A \rightarrow B$ given by $\Psi^\sharp(a) = \Psi(a^*)^*$ ($a \in A$). Clearly, Ψ is linear if and only if Ψ^\sharp is. A mapping satisfying $\Psi^\sharp = \Psi$ is called *symmetric*. It is proved in [9] that every weak-2-local $*$ -derivation on a C^* -algebra is a derivation. Every mapping Δ on a C^* -algebra A can be written as a linear combination $\Delta = \Delta_1 + i\Delta_2$ of two symmetric maps $\Delta_1 = \frac{1}{2}(\Delta + \Delta^\sharp)$ and $\Delta_2 = \frac{1}{2i}(\Delta - \Delta^\sharp)$. Notice that if Ψ is symmetric and a weak 2 local derivation we do not know a priori that Ψ is a weak 2 local $*$ derivation. Hence, it is an open problem whether every weak-2-local derivation which is also a symmetric mapping is linear or not (compare [25, 26, 9] and [10, Problem 1.4]).

Throughout this note, the centre of a C^* -algebra A will be denoted by $Z(A)$. Let a, b be elements in a C^* -algebra A .

3. Inner derivations determined by elements in the multiplier algebra

It is well known that elements a and b in a C^* -algebra A define the same inner derivation on A (i.e. $\text{ad}_a = \text{ad}_b$) if and only if $a - b \in Z(A)$. A simple application of the triangular inequality shows that the norm of the inner derivation ad_a is bounded by the double of the distance from a to $Z(A)$, that is,

$$\|\text{ad}_a\| = \|[a, \cdot]\| \leq 2 \text{dist}(a, Z(A)). \quad (3.1)$$

The question whether the inequality in (3.1) is in fact an equality has been the goal of study of many researchers (compare [20, 36, 15, 38, 12, 4, 33, 34], and [5], among many others). In [20, Example 6.2] the authors exhibit a unital C^* -algebra \mathcal{U} containing a sequence of unitary elements $(u_n) \subset \mathcal{U}$ such that $\|\text{ad}_{u_n}\| = \|[u_n, \cdot]\| \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$, and $\text{dist}(u_n, Z(\mathcal{U})) = 1$, for every n . In other words, the inequality in (3.1) can be strict. To deal with a more detailed study, R.J. Archbold introduce in [4] the following constants. Given a C^* -algebra A , $\mathcal{K}(A)$ (respectively, $\mathcal{K}_s(A)$) will denote be the smallest number \mathcal{K} in $[0, +\infty]$ such that

$$\text{dist}(a, Z(A)) \leq \mathcal{K} \|\text{ad}_a\|, \text{ for all } a \in A$$

(respectively, for all $a = a^*$ in A). It is known that $\frac{1}{2}\mathcal{K}(A) \leq \mathcal{K}_s(A) \leq \mathcal{K}(A)$. Despite the wide number of papers studying these constants, we shall highlight the results exhibited next. We have already commented an example due to R.V. Kadison, E.C. Lance and J.R. Ringrose of a unital C^* -algebra A satisfying $\mathcal{K}(A) = \infty$ (cf. [20, Example 6.2]), another example can be found in [21]. It is proved in [20, Theorem 3.1] that $\mathcal{K}_s(A) \leq \frac{1}{2}$ when A is a von Neumann algebra, and in the general setting, $\mathcal{K}(A) < \infty$ if and only if the space of all inner derivations on A is closed in the Banach space of all derivations on A . Clearly $\mathcal{K}(A) = 0$ when A is commutative. It is known that $\mathcal{K}(A) \leq \frac{1}{2}$

whenever A is unital and primitive [36], or just prime [34, Corollary 2.9], or a von Neumann algebra [38], or an AW*-algebra [12]. For an arbitrary unital, non-commutative C*-algebra A either $\mathcal{K}(A) = \frac{1}{2}$, or $\mathcal{K}(A) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$, or $\mathcal{K}(A) \geq 1$, depending on the topological properties of the primitive and primal ideals of A (see [34]).

Let M be a von Neumann algebra, and let $B \cong C(\Omega)$ be a unital abelian C*-algebra. In [2, Theorem 2.3], C.A. Akemann and B.E. Johnson establish that every derivation of the C*-tensor product $B \otimes M \cong C(\Omega, M)$ is inner, that is, for each derivation $D : C(\Omega, M) \rightarrow C(\Omega, M)$, there exists $Z_0 \in C(\Omega, M)$ satisfying $D(X) = [Z_0, X]$, for every $X \in C(\Omega, M)$. We shall revisit the original proof of Akemann and Johnson by combining it with results due to R.V. Kadison, E.C. Lance, J.R. Ringrose [20], to strengthen the conclusion.

Let us recall that for every C*-algebra, A , the *multiplier algebra* of A , $M(A)$, is the set of all elements $x \in A^{**}$ such that $Ax, xA \subseteq A$. We notice that $M(A)$ is a C*-algebra and contains the unit element of A^{**} . Clearly, $M(A) = A$ whenever A is unital, otherwise $M(A)$ is an extension of A contained in A^{**} . For a locally compact Hausdorff space L , the multiplier algebra of $C_0(L)$ is isomorphic to the algebra $C_b(L)$ of all bounded continuous functions on L ; hence its spectrum is homeomorphic to the Stone-Ćech compactification of L (see [37, Theorem III.6.30]).

We have already recalled that Sakai's theorem affirms that every derivation on a von Neumann algebra is inner. Another contribution due to Sakai shows that every derivation of a simple C*-algebra with unit is inner (see [30, Theorem 4.1.11]). In order to deal with a simple C*-algebra A without unit, Sakai introduced in [31] the multiplier algebra $M(A)$ (originally called the “derived C*-algebra” of A by Sakai). It is further established in the same paper that every derivation on A extends to a unique derivation on $M(A)$, and that every derivation of $M(A)$ is inner. In particular, for each derivation D on a simple C* algebra A there exists $m \in M(A)$ such that $D(a) = [m, a]$.

For separable C*-algebras, C.A. Akemann, G.E. Elliott, G.K. Pedersen and J. Tokiyama [1] and [11] characterized those separable C*-algebras A satisfying that every derivation on A is inner in $M(A)$. These are precisely the C*-algebras which are the C*-algebra direct sum of a family of simple C*-algebras and a full C*-algebra (that is, a C*-algebra with only trivial central sequences).

Additional extensions of a C*-algebra A , like the local multiplier algebra $M_{loc}(A)$, have been introduced with the aim of proving that every derivation on A extends to an inner derivation on the corresponding extension. G.K. Pedersen proved that for a separable C*-algebra A every derivation on A extends to an inner derivation of $M_{loc}(A)$ (see [27]). There are some recent extensions of these results due to D.W. Somerset [35] and I. Gogić [16, 17]. But much less seems to be known about proper extensions of Sakai, i.e. examples of

algebras where the derivations are inner in $M(A)$. Let us note that $M(A) = A$ when A is unital. So, being inner in $M(A)$ seems to be a natural extension for derivations in the setting of non unital C^* -algebras

Given a C^* algebra A and a locally compact Hausdorff space L , the multiplier algebra $M(C_0(L, A)) = M(C_0(L) \otimes A)$ coincides with the C^* -algebra $C_b(L, (M(A), \tau_s))$ of all bounded and continuous functions from L into the space $(M(A), \tau_s)$, where τ_s stands for the *strict topology* on $M(A)$ [3, Corollary 3.4]. If the C^* -algebra A has a unit then $M(A) = A$ and the strict topology coincides with the norm topology. If $A = K(H)$ then the strict topology of $M(A) = B(H)$ is the strong* topology of $B(H)$ (denoted by $s^*(B(H), B(H)_*)$ or simply by s^*). We refer to [30, Definition 1.8.7] for the concrete definition of the strong* topology. Thus $M(C_0(L, K(H))) = C_b(L, (B(H), s^*))$ ([3, Corollary 3.4]). Once we have this identification, our purpose is to show that if L is locally compact and paracompact then every derivation D on $C_0(L, M)$ is inner in its multiplier algebra, and for a general locally compact space L the same happens for derivations on $C_0(L, K(H))$ and on $C_0(L, B(H))$. We also get bounds of the norms of the elements in the multiplier algebras representing the derivations.

3.1. Derivations on $C_0(L, A)$ with L paracompact.

In most of the positive results representing a derivation D on a C^* -algebra A as an inner derivation of the form ad_z , with $z \in A$ or $z \in M(A)$, there exists a link between $\|D\|$ and $\|z\|$. This link does not appear in [2, Theorem 2.3], where C.A. Akemann and B.E. Johnson establish that, if Ω is a Hausdorff compact space, then every derivation of the C^* -tensor product $C(\Omega) \otimes M \cong C(\Omega, M)$ is inner, that is, for each derivation $D : C(\Omega, M) \rightarrow C(\Omega, M)$, there exists $Z_0 \in C(\Omega, M)$ satisfying $D(X) = [Z_0, X]$, for every $X \in C(\Omega, M)$. We shall revisit the original proof of Akemann and Johnson by combining it with results due to R.V. Kadison, E.C. Lance, J.R. Ringrose [20], to extend the result to the non unital case.

Theorem 3.1. *Let M be a von Neumann algebra, let L be a locally compact space which in addition is paracompact. Let ε be a positive element. Then for each *-derivation $D : C(L, M) \rightarrow C(L, M)$, there exists $Z_0 \in C_b(L, M)$ such that $D(X) = [Z_0, X]$, for every $X \in C_0(L, M)$, $Z_0^* = -Z_0$, and*

$$\|Z_0\| \leq (\mathcal{K}_s(M) + \varepsilon)\|D\| \leq \frac{1 + 2\varepsilon}{2}\|D\|.$$

Consequently, for each derivation $D : C_0(L, M) \rightarrow C_0(L, M)$, there exists $Z_0 \in C_b(L, M)$ such that $D(X) = [Z_0, X]$, for every $X \in C_0(L, M)$ and $\|Z_0\| \leq (1 + 2\varepsilon)\|D\|$.

Proof. The proof of the statement will follow by an adaptation of the original arguments in [2, Theorem 2.3] with a slight modification motivated by the conclusions in [20, Theorem 3.1].

Let $D : C_0(L, M) \rightarrow C_0(L, M)$ be a $*$ -derivation. Henceforth, τ will stand for the topology of L . According to the terminology employed in this note, let $t \in L$ and let $t \in K \subsetneq O \subsetneq L$, with K compact and O open. Let us write $\Gamma = \Gamma_{f_{K,O}}$. It follows from Lemma 2.5 that, for each $t \in L$, the mapping $\delta_t D\Gamma : M \rightarrow M$ is a $*$ -derivation on M (we further know that the definition does not depend on K and O). Fix $t_0 \in L$ and a compact neighbourhood K of t_0 . It also holds that the mapping $\Upsilon_K : K \rightarrow \text{Der}(M)$, $t \mapsto \Upsilon(t) = \delta_t D\Gamma$ is a τ -to-(point-norm) continuous mapping (here $\Gamma = \Gamma_{f_{K,O}}$ is fixed). Therefore $\Upsilon_K(K)$ is a point-norm compact subset in $\text{Der}(M)$. Theorem 2.1 in [2] assures that $\Upsilon_K(K)$ is norm compact, and hence the point-norm and the norm topologies coincide on $\Upsilon_K(K)$. Thus Υ_K is τ -to-point norm continuous. Define now a mapping $\Upsilon : L \rightarrow \text{Der}(M)$ given by $\Upsilon_K(t)$ if $t \in K$. Υ is well defined by Lemma 2.5 and it is τ -to norm continuous by the local compactness of L and the continuity of each Υ_K .

By Sakai's theorem (see [29]), every derivation on M is inner and the mapping $\theta : iM_{sa}/Z(M_{sa}) \rightarrow *-\text{Der}(M)$, $a + Z(A) \mapsto \text{ad}_a$ is an isomorphism of Banach spaces. Therefore, the mapping $\theta^{-1}\Upsilon : \Omega \rightarrow iM_{sa}/Z(M_{sa})$ is continuous. Let $2^{iM_{sa}}$ denote the family of non-empty subsets of iM_{sa} . We define a carrier, $G : \Omega \rightarrow 2^{iM_{sa}}$, given by

$$G(t) = (\theta^{-1}\Upsilon)(t) \cap B_M(0, (\mathcal{K}_s(M) + \varepsilon)\|D\|),$$

where $B_M(0, (\mathcal{K}_s(M) + \varepsilon)\|D\|)$ denotes the open unit ball in M with center zero and radius $(\mathcal{K}_s(M) + \varepsilon)\|D\|$, that is $G(t)$ is the set of all elements $c \in iM_{sa}$ belonging to the class $(\theta^{-1}\Upsilon)(t) \subset iM_{sa}/Z(M_{sa})$ with norm $\|c\| < (\mathcal{K}_s(M) + \varepsilon)\|D\|$. By definition, $G(t)$ is convex and non-empty for every $t \in L$. It is not hard to check that G is lower semi-continuous (compare [24, examples in page 362]). It follows from [24, Proposition 2.3] that $t \mapsto \overline{G(t)}$ is lower semi-continuous; and clearly $\overline{G(t)}$ is non-empty, closed and convex. Therefore, by Michael's selection principle (see [24, Theorem 3.2]) \overline{G} admits a continuous selection, that is, there exists a continuous function $Z_0 : L \rightarrow iM_{sa}$ satisfying $Z_0(t) \in \overline{G(t)}$ for every $t \in L$, and $\|Z_0\| \leq (\mathcal{K}_s(M) + \varepsilon)\|D\|$. Z_0 is obviously a bounded function, and a glance to Lemma 2.5 is enough to convince oneself that $D = [Z_0, \cdot]$, as we desired.

By [20, Theorem 3.1] we know that $\mathcal{K}_s(M) \leq \frac{1}{2}$. The final statement follows from the fact that every derivation can be written as a linear combination of two $*$ -derivations. \square

Since each compact space also is paracompact, as an immediate corollary of the above theorem we get an straightened version of [2, Theorem 2.3], where the conclusion also contains an estimate of the norm on the function representing the derivation.

Theorem 3.2. *Let M be a von Neumann algebra, and let $C(\Omega)$ be a unital abelian C^* -algebra. Let ε be a positive element. Then for each $*$ -derivation $D : C(\Omega, M) \rightarrow C(\Omega, M)$, there exists $Z_0 \in C(\Omega, M)$ such that $D(X) = [Z_0, X]$, for every $X \in C(\Omega, M)$, $Z_0^* = -Z_0$, and*

$$\|Z_0\| \leq (\mathcal{K}_s(M) + \varepsilon)\|D\| \leq \frac{1 + 2\varepsilon}{2}\|D\|.$$

Consequently, for each derivation $D : C(\Omega, M) \rightarrow C(\Omega, M)$, there exists $Z_0 \in C(\Omega, M)$ such that $D(X) = [Z_0, X]$, for every $X \in C(\Omega, M)$ and $\|Z_0\| \leq (1 + 2\varepsilon)\|D\|$.

3.2. Derivations on $C_0(L, A)$ for a general locally compact Hausdorff space L .

Let Ω be a compact Hausdorff space. We observe that $M_n(C(\Omega)) = C(\Omega, M_n) = C(\Omega) \otimes M_n$, and consequently, every derivation on $M_n(C(\Omega))$ is inner (see [2, Theorem 2.3]). Our next result is an appropriate non-unital version of this fact.

Lemma 3.3. *Let A be a C^* -algebra. Then every derivation D on $M_n(A)$ writes in the form $D(X) = [Z, X]$, where $Z = (z_{ij})$ satisfies $z_{ij} \in M(A) \subseteq A^{**}$ for every $i \neq j$. When $A = C_0(L)$ is a commutative C^* -algebra, we can also assume that $z_{ii} \in M(A) = C_b(L)$, for every i , or equivalently, $Z \in M_n(M(A)) = M_n(C_b(L))$.*

Proof. Suppose $D : M_n(A) \rightarrow M_n(A)$ is a derivation. We can, obviously, identify $M_n(A)^{**}$ with $M_n(A^{**})$ in a canonical way. Since $D^{**} : M_n(A)^{**} \rightarrow M_n(A)^{**}$ is a derivation on a von Neumann algebra, by Sakai's theorem, there exists $Z = (z_{ij}) \in M_n(A^{**})$ satisfying $D^{**}(X) = [Z, X]$ for every $X \in M_n(A^{**})$. We further know that $D(X) = [Z, X] \in M_n(A)$ for every $X \in M_n(A)$.

Fix $i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ and $a \in A$. Since

$$\begin{aligned} M_n(A) \ni D(a \otimes e_{ij}) &= [Z, a \otimes e_{ij}] = Z(a \otimes e_{ij}) - (a \otimes e_{ij})Z \\ &= (z_{ii}a - az_{jj}) \otimes e_{ij} + \sum_{k=1, k \neq i}^n (z_{ki}a) \otimes e_{kj} - \sum_{k=1, k \neq j}^n (az_{jk}) \otimes e_{ik}, \end{aligned}$$

we deduce that $(z_{ii}a - az_{jj})$, $z_{ki}a$, and az_{jk} all lie in A , for every $a \in A$, $k \neq i, j$ and every $i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. Therefore, $z_{ki}, z_{jk} \in M(A)$ for every $k \neq i, j$ and every $i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. This proves the first statement.

Suppose now, that $A = C_0(L)$ is a commutative C^* -algebra. It follows from the above identities that $z_{ii} - z_{jj} \in M(A)$, for every $i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. Let $D : M_n(A) \rightarrow M_n(A)$ be a derivation, and let Z be an element in $M_n(A^{**})$ satisfying $D^{**}(X) = [Z, X]$ for every $X \in M_n(A^{**})$. In this case the element $z_{nn} \otimes I_n \in Z(M_n(A^{**}))$, the center of $M_n(A^{**}) = A^{**} \otimes M_n$, and hence

$$D^{**}(X) = [Z, X] = [Z - z_{nn}I_n, X],$$

for every $X \in M_n(A)^{**}$. Replacing $Z \in M_n(A)^{**}$ with $W = Z - z_{nn}I_n \in M_n(A)^{**}$ we can assume that $z_{nn} = 0$. Applying the first statement to $W = Z - z_{nn}I_n$ we deduce that $w_{ij} \in M(A)$ for every $i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ and $D(X) = [W, X]$, for every $X \in M_n(A)$, which finishes the proof. \square

We shall improve the result in Lemma 3.3 with an appropriate control on the norm of the function Z_0 appearing in the statement in terms of the norm of the represented derivation D . We are led to the following extension of [19, Proposition 2.8].

Lemma 3.4. *Let L be a locally compact Hausdorff space. Then for each $*$ -derivation $D : C_0(L, M_n) \rightarrow C_0(L, M_n)$ there exists a continuous and bounded function $Z_0 : L \rightarrow M_n$ satisfying $\|Z_0\|_\infty \leq \|D\|$, $Z_0^*(t) = -Z_0(t)$, for every $t \in L$, and $D(X) = [Z_0, X]$, for every $X \in C_0(L, M_n)$.*

Proof. Find, via Lemma 3.3, a bounded continuous function $Z_1 : L \rightarrow M_n$ satisfying $Z_1^*(t) = -Z_1(t)$, for every $t \in L$, and $D(X) = [Z_1, X]$, for every $X \in C_0(L, M_n)$. Since Z_1 is bounded, we have $\|Z_1\|_\infty < \infty$. Pick $t \in L$ and an open set $O \subsetneq L$ such that $t \in O$, and keep in mind the notation employed before. The mapping $\delta_t D\Gamma_{f_{\{t\}, O}} : M_n \rightarrow M_n$ is a $*$ -derivation. Clearly $\|\delta_t D\Gamma_{f_{\{t\}, O}}\| \leq \|D\|$ and $\delta_t D\Gamma_{f_{\{t\}, O}}(a) = [Z_1(t), a]$ for every $a \in M_n$. Since, by [36, Corollary 1] $\|[Z_1(t), \cdot]\| = \text{diam}(\sigma(Z_1(t)))$ (let us observe that $Z_1(t)^* = -Z_1(t)$), we deduce that $\text{diam}(\sigma(Z_1(t))) \leq \|D\|$, for every $t \in L$. It is also obvious that $\sigma(Z_1(t))$ is a finite subset of $i\mathbb{R}$.

The arguments in the proof of [19, Proposition 2.8] show that the function $\sigma_{\min} : L \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, $\sigma_{\min}(t) := \lambda \in \sigma(Z_1(t))$, where λ is the unique element in $\sigma(Z_1(t)) \subseteq i\mathbb{R}$ satisfying $|\lambda| = \min\{|\mu| : \mu \in \sigma(Z_1(t))\}$, is continuous (and bounded under our assumptions). The mapping $\sigma_{\min} \otimes I_n : L \rightarrow M_n$ is center valued, bounded and continuous. We further know that $0 \in \sigma((Z_1 - \sigma_{\min} \otimes I_n)(t)) = \sigma_{\min}(t) + \sigma(Z_1(t)) \subseteq i\mathbb{R}_0^+$, and

$$\|D\| \geq \text{diam}(\sigma(Z_1(t))) = \text{diam}(\sigma((Z_1 - \sigma_{\min} \otimes I_n)(t))),$$

for every $t \in L$. The proof concludes by taking $Z_0 = Z_1 - \sigma_{\min} \otimes I_n$. \square

The next natural step is to consider a more general version of Lemma 3.3 by replacing M_n with a more general von Neumann algebra.

We can state now a first “local” representation theorem for derivations on $C_0(L, M)$, where M is an arbitrary von Neumann algebra and L is a locally compact Hausdorff space.

Theorem 3.5. *Let M be a von Neumann algebra, let L be a locally compact Hausdorff space, and let $D : C_0(L, M) \rightarrow C_0(L, M)$ be a $*$ -derivation. Given $\varepsilon > 0$, and a compact subset $K \subset L$, then there exists a continuous (and bounded) function $Z_K : K \rightarrow M$ such that $\|Z_K\| \leq \frac{1+2\varepsilon}{2}\|D\|$, $Z_K^* = -Z_K$, and*

$$D(X)(t) = [Z_K, X](t),$$

for every $X \in C_0(L, M)$ and every $t \in K$. If D is a general derivation on $C_0(L, M)$, then for each $\varepsilon > 0$, and each compact subset $K \subset L$, there exists a continuous (and bounded) function $Z_K : K \rightarrow M$ such that $\|Z_K\| \leq (1 + 2\varepsilon)\|D\|$ and $D(X)(t) = [Z_K, X](t)$, for every $X \in C_0(L, M)$ and every $t \in K$.

Proof. We shall only prove the first statement, the second one is a straight consequence of it. For this purpose, let D be a $*$ -derivation on $C_0(L, M)$. When L is compact the conclusion follows from Theorem 3.2. We can thus assume that L is non-compact. Let K be a compact subset of L . Let us fix an open subset O such that $K \subset O \subsetneq L$. We also fix an arbitrary function $f_{K,O} \in C_0(L)$ with $0 \leq f_{K,O} \leq 1$, $f_{K,O}|_K \equiv 1$ and $f_{K,O}|_{L \setminus O} \equiv 0$. Following the arguments in the proof of Theorem 3.2, and by applying Lemma 2.5 and (2.1) in the proof of the latter, we deduce that, for each $t \in K$, the mapping $\delta_t D \Gamma_{f_{K,O}} : M \rightarrow M$ defines a $*$ -derivation on M , and the mapping $\Upsilon_{f_{K,O}} : K \rightarrow * \text{-Der}(M)$, $t \mapsto \Upsilon_{f_{K,O}}(t) = \delta_t D \Gamma_{f_{K,O}}$ is a τ -to-(point-norm) continuous mapping, where τ stands for the topology of L and for its restriction to K . Consequently, $\Upsilon_{f_{K,O}}(K)$ is a point-norm compact subset in $\text{Der}(M)$. Theorem 2.1 in [2] assures that $\Upsilon_{f_{K,O}}(K)$ is norm compact, and hence the point-norm and the norm topologies coincide on $\Upsilon_{f_{K,O}}(\Omega)$.

Sakai's theorem (cf. [30, Theorem 4.1.6]) assures that every derivation on M is inner and the mapping $\theta : iM_{sa}/Z(M_{sa}) \rightarrow * \text{-Der}(M)$, $a + Z(M_{sa}) \mapsto \text{ad}_a$ is an isomorphism of Banach spaces. Thus, the mapping $\theta^{-1} \Upsilon_{f_{K,O}} : K \rightarrow iM_{sa}/Z(M_{sa})$ is continuous.

Let us define a mapping $\Upsilon : L \rightarrow iM_{sa}/Z(M_{sa})$ given by the following rules: For each t in L let $K \subset O \subsetneq L$ with O open and K compact and $t \in K$, let $f_{K,O}$ be a function in $C_0(L)$ with $0 \leq f_{K,O} \leq 1$, $f_{K,O}|_K \equiv 1$ and $f_{K,O}|_{L \setminus O} \equiv 0$. We set $\Upsilon(t) := \theta^{-1} \Upsilon_{f_{K,O}}(t)$. We claim that Υ is well-defined. Indeed, suppose $K_i \subset O_i \subsetneq L$ with O_i open and K_i compact, $t \in K_i$, $f_{K_i, O_i} \in C_0(L)$ with $0 \leq f_{K_i, O_i} \leq 1$, $f_{K_i, O_i}|_{K_i} \equiv 1$ and $f_{K_i, O_i}|_{L \setminus O_i} \equiv 0$, for $i = 1, 2$. By Lemma 2.5 we have

$$\Upsilon_{f_{K_i, O_i}}(s)(X(s)) = \delta_s D \Gamma_{f_{K_i, O_i}}(X(s)) = \delta_s D(X),$$

for every $s \in K_i$, every $i = 1, 2$, and every $X \in C_0(L, M)$. Therefore, $\Upsilon_{f_{K_1, O_1}}(s) = \Upsilon_{f_{K_2, O_2}}(s)$ for every $s \in K_1 \cap K_2$, which proves the claim.

Unfortunately, a locally compact Hausdorff space need not be paracompact, so Michael's selection principle cannot be applied to our mapping Υ as we did in the proof of Theorem 3.2. However, for each compact subset $K \subset L$, applying the same arguments we gave in the final paragraph of the proof of Theorem 3.2 to $\Upsilon|_K$, we can find, via Michael's selection principle (see [24, Theorem 3.2]) and Lemma 2.5, a continuous function $Z_K : K \rightarrow iM_{sa}$ satisfying $Z_K \in \theta^{-1} \Upsilon(t)$ for every $t \in K$, $\|Z_K\| \leq \frac{1+2\varepsilon}{2}\|D\|$, and

$$D(X)(t) = [Z_K, X](t), \quad (3.2)$$

for every $X \in C_0(L, M)$ and every $t \in K$. \square

The previous Theorem 3.5 only produces local representations for derivations on $C_0(L, M)$, where M is a von Neumann algebra and L is a locally compact Hausdorff space. If we replace M with $B(H)$ (or with $K(H)$), we can obtain a more global representation at the cost of losing certain continuity on the mapping $Z_0 : L \rightarrow B(H)$ that represents our derivation. When dealing with $K(H)$ we also find the obstacle that, Akeman-Johnson's theorem, asserting that on $\text{Der}(M)$ point-norm compactness and norm compactness are equivalent notions [2, Theorem 2.1], is only valid for von Neumann algebras.

E.C. Lance considers in [23, §2] the following related problem. Let Ω be a separable compact Hausdorff space and let H be a (separable) infinite dimensional Hilbert space. Then every derivation on $C(\Omega) \otimes B(H)$ is inner (see [23, Theorem 2.4]). In [23, Lemma 2.1] it is implicitly proved a result which was later materialized in [1, Theorem 3.4] in the following terms: Let Γ be a separated locally compact Hausdorff space, then every derivation on $C_0(\Gamma, K(H))$ is inner in $M(C_0(\Gamma, K(H)))$, that is, every derivation on $C_0(\Gamma, K(H))$ is determined by a multiplier. In Theorem 3.6 and Corollary 3.10 we show that this multiplier can be chosen bounded by a multiple of the norm of the derivation. In Theorems 3.8 and 3.9 a similar conclusion is proved for derivations on $C_0(L, B(H))$. Thus, our main conclusions connect the results in this paper with those previously obtained by Akemann, Elliott, Lance, Pedersen and Tomiyama, which have been commented above.

Following the usual notation, the set of all finite dimensional subspaces of a complex Hilbert space H will be denoted by $\mathfrak{F}(H)$. We consider in $\mathfrak{F}(H)$ the natural order given by inclusion. For each $F \in \mathfrak{F}(H)$, p_F will denote the orthogonal projection of H onto F .

Theorem 3.6. *Let H be a complex Hilbert space, let L be a locally compact Hausdorff space whose topology is denoted by τ , and let D be a $*$ -derivation on $C_0(L, K(H))$. Then there exists a (bounded) mapping $Z_0 : L \rightarrow B(H)$ which is τ -to- $\sigma(B(H), B(H)_*)$ continuous, $\|Z_0\| \leq \|D\|$, $Z_0^*(t) = -Z_0(t)$, for every $t \in L$, and*

$$D(X) = [Z_0, X],$$

for every $X \in C_0(L, K(H))$. If D is a general derivation on $C_0(L, K(H))$, then there exists a bounded function $Z_0 : L \rightarrow B(H)$ which is τ -to- $\sigma(B(H), B(H)_)$ continuous, $\|Z_0\| \leq 2\|D\|$ and $D(X) = [Z_0, X]$, for every $X \in C_0(L, K(H))$.*

Proof. We shall only prove the first statement. For each $F \in \mathfrak{F}(H)$, we denote by $\widehat{p}_F = 1 \otimes p_F$ the constant function mapping each t in L to p_F . To simplify the notation we write C for the C^* -algebra $C_0(L, K(H))$. The mapping $\widehat{p}_F D \widehat{p}_F|_{\widehat{p}_F C \widehat{p}_F} : \widehat{p}_F C \widehat{p}_F \rightarrow \widehat{p}_F C \widehat{p}_F$, $x \mapsto \widehat{p}_F D(\widehat{p}_F x \widehat{p}_F) \widehat{p}_F$ is a $*$ -derivation on $\widehat{p}_F C \widehat{p}_F$ (compare [25, Proposition 2.7]). Since $\widehat{p}_F C \widehat{p}_F \cong C_0(L, M_n)$, by Lemma

3.4, there exists $Z_F \in C_b(L, p_F B(H) p_F)$ with $\|Z_F\| \leq \|D\|$, $Z_F^* = -Z_F$ and

$$\widehat{p}_F D(\widehat{p}_F X \widehat{p}_F) \widehat{p}_F = [Z_F, \widehat{p}_F X \widehat{p}_F], \quad (3.3)$$

for every $X \in C_0(L, B(H))$.

For each $t \in L$, the net $(Z_F(t))_{F \in \mathfrak{F}(H)} \subset B(H)$ is bounded, and hence we can find a subnet $(Z_F(t))_{F \in \Lambda}$ converging to some $Z_0(t) = -Z_0^*(t) \in B(H)$ in the weak* topology of $B(H)$ with $\|Z_0(t)\| \leq \|D\|$. We observe that the chosen subnet depends on the point t . In any case, the net $(p_F)_{F \in \Lambda}$ converges to the unit of $B(H)$ in the strong* topology of the latter von Neumann algebra. We define this way a bounded map $Z_0 : L \rightarrow B(H)$. We fix a point $t_0 \in L$. By (3.3) and Lemma 2.5 we have

$$p_F D(f_{\{t_0\}, O} \otimes (p_F X(t_0) p_F))(t_0) p_F = p_F D(\widehat{p}_F X \widehat{p}_F)(t_0) p_F = [Z_F(t_0), p_F X(t_0) p_F], \quad (3.4)$$

for every $X \in C_0(L, K(H))$, where $f_{\{t_0\}, O}$ satisfies the obvious conditions.

Now we fix an arbitrary $X \in C_0(L, K(H))$. Let $(Z_F(t_0))_{F \in \Lambda}$ be the corresponding subnet converging to $Z_0(t_0)$ in the weak* topology of $B(H)$. The net $(p_F)_{F \in \Lambda}$ is an approximate unit in $K(H)$. Therefore, the net $(p_F X(t_0) p_F)_{F \in \Lambda}$ converges in the norm topology of $K(H)$ to $X(t_0)$. It is not hard to see that $(f_{\{t_0\}, O} \otimes (p_F X(t_0) p_F))_{F \in \Lambda}$ converges in norm to $f_{\{t_0\}, O} \otimes X(t_0)$, and the continuity of D implies that $(D(f_{\{t_0\}, O} \otimes (p_F X(t_0) p_F)))_{F \in \Lambda} \rightarrow D(f_{\{t_0\}, O} \otimes X(t_0))$ in norm. Similar arguments show that

$$(p_F D(f_{\{t_0\}, O} \otimes (p_F X(t_0) p_F))(t_0) p_F)_{F \in \Lambda} \rightarrow D(f_{\{t_0\}, O} \otimes X(t_0))(t_0) = D(X)(t_0)$$

in norm, where in the last equality we apply Lemma 2.5. That is an appropriate subnet of the left-hand side of (3.4) tends to $D(X)(t_0)$ in norm.

Concerning the right-hand side of (3.4), we observe that $(Z_F(t_0))_{F \in \Lambda} \rightarrow Z_0(t_0)$ in the weak* topology of $B(H)$, and as before $(p_F X(t_0) p_F)_{F \in \Lambda} \rightarrow X(t_0)$ in norm. It is known that in these circumstances, $([Z_F(t_0), p_F X(t_0) p_F])_{F \in \Lambda} \rightarrow [Z_0(t_0), X(t_0)]$ in the weak* topology of $B(H)$ (compare [19, Lemma 2.7]). Thus, we deduce from (3.4) that the identity

$$D(X)(t_0) = [Z_0(t_0), X(t_0)], \quad (3.5)$$

holds for every $X \in C_0(L, K(H))$ and every $t_0 \in L$.

The τ -to- $\sigma(B(H), B(H)_*)$ continuity of Z_0 can be deduced as in the final paragraph of [19, Proposition 2.10]. \square

Let us note that Remark 2.11 in [19] shows that the mapping $Z_0 : L \rightarrow B(H)$ given by Theorem 3.6 need not be, in general, τ -to-norm continuous.

We have already commented that Sakai's theorem assures that every derivation on a C*-algebra is continuous [29]. J.R. Ringrose proved in [28] that actually every derivation from a C*-algebra A into a Banach A -bimodule is continuous. Let us revisit other additional properties of derivations. Another result due to S. Sakai implies that every derivation on a von Neumann algebra

M is inner [30, Theorem 4.1.6]. It is also due to the same author that the product of a von Neumann algebra is separately weak*-continuous (see [30, Theorem 1.7.8]). It follows from the last results that every derivation on a von Neumann algebra is weak*-continuous.

In general, given a von Neumann algebra M and a locally compact Hausdorff space L , the C^* -algebra is not a dual Banach space, however we have some other topologies which are weaker than the norm topology. We shall consider here the “point-norm” and the “point-weak*” topologies on $C_0(L, M)$. We recall that a net (X_λ) in $C_0(L, M)$ converges to an element $X \in C_0(L, M)$ in the point-weak* topology (respectively, in the point-norm topology) if for each $t \in L$, the net $(X_\lambda(t))$ converges to $X(t)$ in the weak* topology (respectively, in the norm topology) of M . We prevent the reader that the term “point-norm” has been used with another meaning in the setting of operators, however we consider that the dual use does not produce any contradiction in this note.

The local representation given in Theorem 3.5 will be applied to prove the following:

Proposition 3.7. *Let M be a von Neumann algebra, and let L be a locally compact Hausdorff space. Then every derivation on $C_0(L, M)$ is point-weak* continuous.*

Proof. Let $(X_\lambda)_\lambda$ be a net in $C_0(L, M)$ converging to some $X \in C_0(L, M)$ in the point-weak* topology. Let t_0 be a point in L . Let us fix a compact set $K \subset L$ with $t_0 \in K$. By Theorem 3.5 there exists a continuous and bounded function $Z_K : K \rightarrow M$ such that $\|Z_K\| \leq 2\|D\|$, and

$$D(X)(t) = [Z_K, X](t), \quad (3.6)$$

for every $X \in C_0(L, M)$ and every $t \in K$. It follows from the assumptions on $(X_\lambda)_\lambda$ that $(X_\lambda(t_0))_\lambda \rightarrow X(t_0)$ in the weak* topology of M . We know from (3.6) that $(D(X_\lambda)(t_0))_\lambda = ([Z_K(t_0), X_\lambda(t_0)])_\lambda$, for all λ . The separate weak* continuity of the product of M implies that

$$(D(X_\lambda)(t_0))_\lambda = ([Z_K(t_0), X_\lambda(t_0)])_\lambda \rightarrow [Z_K(t_0), X(t_0)] = D(X)(t_0)$$

in the weak* continuity of M , which concludes the proof. \square

We are now in position to establish a global representation theorem for derivations on $C_0(L, B(H))$.

Theorem 3.8. *Let H be a complex Hilbert space, and let L be a locally compact Hausdorff space whose topology is denoted by τ . Suppose D is a *-derivation on $C_0(L, B(H))$. Then there exists a (bounded) mapping $Z_0 : L \rightarrow B(H)$ which is τ -to- $\sigma(B(H), B(H)_*)$ continuous, $\|Z_0\| \leq \|D\|$, $Z_0^*(t) = -Z_0(t)$, for every $t \in L$, and*

$$D(X) = [Z_0, X],$$

for every $X \in C_0(L, B(H))$. If D is a general derivation on $C_0(L, B(H))$, then there exists a bounded function $Z_0 : L \rightarrow B(H)$ which is τ -to- $\sigma(B(H), B(H)_*)$ continuous, $\|Z_0\| \leq 2\|D\|$ and $D(X) = [Z_0, X]$, for every $X \in C_0(L, B(H))$.

Proof. Let D be a $*$ -derivation on $C_0(L, B(H))$. The subalgebra $C_0(L, K(H))$ is a norm closed (two-sided) ideal of $C_0(L, B(H))$. Lemma 3.4 in [26] guarantees that $D(C_0(L, K(H))) \subset C_0(L, K(H))$ and $D|_{C_0(L, K(H))} : C_0(L, K(H)) \rightarrow C_0(L, K(H))$ is a $*$ -derivation (This also can be deduced from Theorem 3.5 above). By Theorem 3.6 there exists a bounded mapping $Z_0 : L \rightarrow B(H)$ which is τ -to- $\sigma(B(H), B(H)_*)$ continuous, $\|Z_0\| \leq \|D\|$, $Z_0^*(t) = -Z_0(t)$, for every $t \in L$, and

$$D(X) = [Z_0, X], \quad (3.7)$$

for every $X \in C_0(L, K(H))$.

We shall show that the identity $D(X) = [Z_0, X]$ also holds for every $X \in C_0(L, B(H))$. It is enough to prove that $D(X)(t) = [Z_0(t), X(t)]$ for all $X \in C_0(L, B(H))$ and all $t \in L$. Fix $Y \in C_0(L, B(H))$ and t_0 in L . We also pick a compact subset K with t_0 in K , an open subset $O \subsetneq L$ containing K , and a continuous function $f_{K,O} \in C_0(L)$ with $0 \leq f_{K,O} \leq 1$, $f_{K,O}|_K \equiv 1$ and $f_{K,O}|_{L \setminus O} \equiv 0$. By Lemma 2.5 we know that $D(Y)(t_0) = D(f_{K,O} \otimes Y(t_0))(t_0)$.

The element $Y(t_0) \in B(H)$ can be approximated in the weak* topology of $B(H)$ by a net $(k_\lambda)_\lambda \subset K(H)$. Clearly, the net $(f_{K,O} \otimes k_\lambda)_\lambda$ lies in $C_0(L, K(H))$ and converges to $f_{K,O} \otimes Y(t_0)$ in the point-weak* topology. Proposition 3.7 implies that

$$(D(f_{K,O} \otimes k_\lambda))_\lambda \rightarrow D(f_{K,O} \otimes Y(t_0))$$

in the point-weak* topology. Applying (3.7) we get

$$(D(f_{K,O} \otimes k_\lambda))_\lambda = ([Z_0, f_{K,O} \otimes k_\lambda])_\lambda \rightarrow [Z_0, f_{K,O} \otimes Y(t_0)],$$

in the point-weak* topology, which proves that

$$D(f_{K,O} \otimes Y(t_0)) = [Z_0, f_{K,O} \otimes Y(t_0)],$$

and thus

$$[Z_0, Y](t_0) = [Z_0, f_{K,O} \otimes Y(t_0)](t_0) = D(f_{K,O} \otimes Y(t_0))(t_0) = D(Y)(t_0).$$

□

We shall finally show that in Theorem 3.8 the conclusion concerning the continuity of the mapping Z_0 can be improved.

Theorem 3.9. *Let H be a complex Hilbert space, let L be a locally compact Hausdorff space whose topology is denoted by τ , and let D be a derivation on $C_0(L, B(H))$. Then there exists a bounded function $Z_0 : L \rightarrow B(H)$ which is τ -to-norm continuous (that is $Z_0 \in M(C_0(L, B(H)))$), $\|Z_0\| \leq 2\|D\|$ and $D(X) = [Z_0, X]$, for every $X \in C_0(L, B(H))$.*

Proof. Everything except the τ -to-norm continuity of Z_0 has been proved in Theorem 3.8. We shall show that Z_0 is τ -to-norm continuous. Let us fix $t_0 \in L$ and a compact neighborhood K of t_0 . By Theorem 3.5 there exists $Z_K \in C(K, B(H))$ such that $[Z_K, X](t) = [Z_0, X](t)$ for all $t \in K$, $X \in C_0(L, B(H))$. This implies that $Z_0(t) - Z_K(t) = \alpha(t)I$ for all $t \in K$, where α is a mapping from K to \mathbb{C} and I is the identity operator on H (this can be easily checked by evaluating constant functions on K). The τ -to-weak* continuity of Z_0 combined with the τ -to-norm continuity of Z_K show that $\alpha : K \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is τ -to-norm continuous at t_0 . $Z_0|_K = Z_K + \alpha(\cdot)I$ is τ -to-norm continuous at t_0 . Since K is a compact neighborhood of t_0 , we conclude that Z_0 is continuous at t_0 . \square

Corollary 3.10. *Under the assumptions in Theorem 3.6, for each derivation D on $C_0(L, K(H))$, there exists a bounded function $Z_0 : L \rightarrow B(H)$ which is τ -to- $s^*(B(H), B(H)_*)$ continuous (i.e. $Z_0 \in M(C_0(L, K(H)))$), $\|Z_0\| \leq 2\|D\|$ and $D(X) = [Z_0, X]$, for every $X \in C_0(L, K(H))$.*

Proof. Let D be a derivation on $C_0(L, K(H))$ and let Z_0 be the mapping given by Theorem 3.6. By Sakai's theorem (see [31]) D extends to a derivation \tilde{D} on $M(C_0(L, K(H))) = C_b(L, (B(H), s^*))$. Corollary 3.5 in [1] affirms that \tilde{D} is inner. That is, there exists a bounded function $Z_2 : L \rightarrow B(H)$ which is τ -to- $s^*(B(H), B(H)_*)$ continuous (i.e. $Z_2 \in M(C_0(L, K(H)))$), $\tilde{D}(X) = [Z_2, X]$, for every $X \in M(C_0(L, K(H)))$.

Therefore, $[Z_0 - Z_2, X] = 0$, for every $X \in C_0(L, K(H))$, and hence $(Z_0 - Z_2)(t) = \alpha(t)I$, for a suitable mapping $\alpha : L \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$. We deduce from the τ -to-weak* continuity of Z_0 and the τ -to- $s^*(B(H), B(H)_*)$ continuity of Z_2 that α is τ -to-norm continuous. Finally, the identity $Z_0 = Z_2 + \alpha(\cdot)I$ proves that Z_0 is τ -to- $s^*(B(H), B(H)_*)$ continuous. \square

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